

land, the name of the Washington football team is a deeply personal reminder of a legacy of racism and of generations of pain.

The current campaign to change the team's name is supported by many groups and individuals, including Native American organizations, civic and government leaders, editorial boards, and many leaders, including my colleagues. Representatives BETTY MCCOLLUM and TOM COLE, and many others in a nonpartisan effort.

President Obama said recently:

If I were the owner of a team and I knew that there was a name of my team—even if it had a storied history—that was offending a sizable group of people, I'd think about changing it.

I wholeheartedly join this effort.

I also believe that the owner of the Washington team and other NFL owners should meet with the Oneidas as they have requested. How can we achieve mutual understanding unless they are willing to meet?

Mr. Speaker, in my office and with me now, I keep a replica of a Two Row Wampum belt, called the Guswhenta. It was lent to me by the Onondagas, and it symbolizes one of the first treaties between the Native Americans and the Europeans, concluded in 1613 between the Dutch and the Haudenosaunee. The two rows of wampum, which are beads made out of shells, represent Europeans and Native Americans. They are equal in size and travel together along a strip of white, representing peace. It was and still is a symbol of friendship and community.

Although the years since this treaty was concluded have seen much devastation and tribulation for Native Americans, today, the Haudenosaunee endure and maintain their culture. We have much to do to improve our relationship between our two peoples after centuries of strife, conflict, and repression, but so many are working to mend the rifts and to restore the promise of brotherhood and respect that this treaty belt contains. I joined a group of canoers last summer—Native Americans, European Americans, Asian and African Americans—who rode together across upstate New York and to New York City in order to commemorate this 400-year-old agreement.

Wouldn't it be great if, in order to show reverence and respect for the Haudenosaunee and the Native American tribes across this country, we could continue to do these things. Wouldn't it be great if, on this 400th anniversary of this groundbreaking treaty, we could right the wrong and change this NFL's team's name.

Mr. Speaker, this treaty was perhaps the first, but it wasn't the last. In November of 1794, George Washington, whose portrait is one of only two portraits in this hallowed Hall, through his official representative, Tom Pickering, concluded the treaty of Canandaigua with the Haudenosaunee. President Washington had a six-foot-long treaty belt that was fashioned to

ratify this treaty that our two peoples should live in peace and friendship.

Mr. Speaker, George Washington, himself, respected the Native Americans of this country and their culture. Shouldn't the NFL team that bears his name do the same?

AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, again I am on the floor today to talk about the ongoing discussion between the United States and Afghanistan regarding a 10-year bilateral strategic agreement to allow troops to remain overseas beyond the year 2014.

Multiple news organizations have reported that talks on the agreement have stalled because of the unwillingness of the Afghan Government to let the American military search Afghan homes. Two senior Afghan officials went so far as to tell *The New York Times* that the negotiations had reached a profound impasse.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a letter that I have written to the President of the United States regarding this issue.

This agreement will force the United States to continue paying trillions of tax dollars to support the Afghans' President Karzai, a corrupt government which we cannot afford any longer. As it is, taxpayers in the United States have been paying \$10.45 million every hour for the cost of the war in Afghanistan since 2001. Let me repeat that. Taxpayers in the United States have been paying \$10.45 million every hour for the cost of the war in Afghanistan since 2001. This is unacceptable, especially at a time when this national debt is at an astounding \$17 trillion and when we have been forced to make deep budget cuts in the United States.

Just this past weekend, tornadoes in Illinois killed six people. Last year, we watched the devastation on the east coast that resulted from Hurricane Sandy. These national disasters represent only one area in which we could use the money that we are sending to Afghanistan to help the American people right here. In addition, the bilateral strategic agreement will expose our troops to considerable dangers and will risk the loss of additional American lives, all without the approval of Congress.

At the very least, we in Congress should vote as to whether we agree with this agreement or not. It is not required by the Constitution, but we who oversee the spending of the taxpayers' money should demand that the leadership of the House in both parties have a vote, if nothing more than a resolution, that we do support this bilateral strategic agreement or we do not support it.

Mr. Speaker, I am here again today with my poster that is just such a sad

commentary on Afghanistan. It is the cartoon of a little Mr. Karzai drawing money out of a money machine—which is being paid for by the taxpayers, by the way—and his comment is, "I am just making a quick withdrawal."

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Sadly, too, behind him is an American soldier whose thoughts are this: "I would like to make a quick withdrawal from here."

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this Congress to wake up and take care of America's problems and not Afghanistan's problems. A 10-year agreement is unacceptable and we need to come together in a bipartisan way to send a message to the administration that we do not support this agreement, and we come together, Republicans and Democrats.

I would close by asking God to please continue to bless our men and women in uniform and ask God to please continue to bless America.

NOVEMBER 18, 2013.

President BARACK OBAMA,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I write today due to the ongoing discussion between the United States and Afghanistan regarding a 10-year Bilateral Security Agreement to allow our troops to remain overseas beyond 2014. Multiple news organizations have reported that talks on the agreement have stalled because of the unwillingness of the Afghan government to allow the American military to search Afghan homes.

Mr. President, this agreement will force the United States to continue paying trillions of tax dollars to support Afghan President Hamid Karzai's corrupt government. This is unacceptable, particularly at a time when the national debt is an astonishing 17 trillion dollars and we have been forced to make deep budget cuts at home. More importantly, allowing our troops to remain in Afghanistan exposes them to considerable danger and risks the loss of additional American lives—all without the approval of Congress. At the very least, a vote should be allowed to ensure that Congress exercises its constitutional responsibility of oversight of the expenditure of taxpayer money.

Considering these points, I implore you to reconsider the Bilateral Security Agreement and prevent both the loss of precious American lives and the waste, fraud, and abuse of American money overseas.

Sincerely,

WALTER B. JONES,
Member of Congress.

PANCREATIC CANCER AND SEQUESTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring awareness to our country's rate of pancreatic cancer and the need for strong and continued medical research of this disease. This year, over 45,000 are expected to be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, a number that has steadily climbed over the past decade.

While survival rates for many other forms of cancer have improved in recent years, only 6 percent of patients